# Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	WT Docket 02-55
	)	
Improving Public Safety Communications	)	
the 800 MHz Band	)	

### **Comments of Region 5 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee**

The Region 5 800 MHz Regional Planning Committee (Region 5) represents the 10 counties of Southern California.<sup>1</sup> Two counties, San Diego and Imperial, share a border with Mexico. On the north, San Diego County shares a border with Orange County and is part of the most frequency-congested area of the nation.

Before the border counties can be re-banded per this docket, a new border 800 MHz sharing agreement must be negotiated with Mexico. While Region 5 fully understands that the Commission and the State Department must develop and negotiate a new agreement with Mexico, Region 5 submits these Comments to share our concerns and offer a suggested band plan for consideration.

Region 5 has two primary concerns for a new agreement, first the NPSPAC channels must be consistent in the border and non-border areas of the region, and second, there

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The counties are San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.

must be sufficient spectrum available to complete the re-band without any public safety agency receiving less channels than currently licensed.

If the NPSPAC channels are not consistent throughout the region, the five (5) nationwide and two (2) statewide mutual aid channels will not be consistent in Region 5 or throughout California. The California mutual aid system is based upon the use of local resources first in the event of a disaster and when those resources are fully committed, bringing in out of area resources. For example in the wildland fires of October 2003, fire strike teams were sent to San Diego County from all areas of the state. This illustrates the requirement that the mutual aid channels must be identical throughout the state. Both Region 5 and Northern California (Region 6), were careful to coordinate selection of the two statewide mutual aid channels to meet this requirement.

Today, non-NPSPAC channel assignments in the border area are offset 12.5 kHz from the non-border channels<sup>2</sup>. This allows more assignments in the border area where the spectrum is shared with Mexico. However, rule section 90.621 (b)(7), requires that offset channels be considered as if they are co-channel for channel spacing between stations. This does not take advantage of the extra interference protection that offset channels afford and therefore is not spectrum efficient. Given the spectrum congestion in Southern California, this policy should be reconsidered.

The plan as shown in the charts attached would result in the NPSPAC spectrum being aligned in both border and non-border areas. This plan equally divides the spectrum

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Rule 90.619

between Mexico and the U.S. in the same manner as in the current distribution.

Although not clearly shown in the chart, the NPSPAC spectrum would continue to be shared with Mexico on the same basis as today only at the lower frequency segments.

We have coordinated this plan with Nextel and it reflects Nextel's and our knowledge of Mexico's usage and its impacts on non-border areas. The plan is intended to minimize impact to users in both Mexico and the U.S.

However, Nextel has informed us that finding enough clear channels in the San Diego area will be difficult and may result in a shortfall of 5 channels. In any case, there will not be any excess non-NPSPAC channels available to public safety in the San Diego area. The NPSPAC spectrum is fully loaded under the most spectrum efficient criteria in the nation<sup>3</sup>. For those reasons, we discuss methods to better utilize the spectrum and make appropriate recommendations below.

#### Recommendations:

Change short spacing requirements of rule section 90.621 (7) to reflect additional reduction in interference by offsetting the Mexican border frequencies 12.5 kHz.
 Currently, the rule requires that the offset frequencies be treated as if they are cochannel. Testing done in the mid 1980s by the County of San Bernardino,

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 $<sup>^3</sup>$  See Section 5.4 Page 31 of the Region 5 Plan. Licensees must tolerate +20 dB $\mu$ of cochannel and +35 dB $\mu$  of 12.5 kHz adjacent channel interfering signals. This resulted in co-channel stations as close as 35 miles apart and adjacent channel stations 5 to 6 miles apart.

California in support of a waiver filing<sup>4</sup> to use offset channels found the 12.5 kHz offset channels afforded between 15 to 20 dB of additional interference protection compared to co-channel interference. This was using full 5 kHz deviation on the frequencies. This work led to the adoption of 12.5 kHz spacing for NPSPAC channels using a tighter emissions mask. Since that time digital emissions are starting to be implemented. We reviewed the TIA TSB88 standard to determine what protection factor is appropriate with digital modulation. From that review a conservative factor of 5 dB of additional protection appears appropriate and would not cause interference. This additional interference protection can be used to allow shorter spacing between offset channels.

2. Modify rule section 90.621 (b)(5)<sup>5</sup> to delete the requirement for each co-channel licensee to accept any interference resulting from the close spacing. Instead, condition the applicant's license to require the new licensee to mitigate any harmful interference to existing licensed systems. This existing rule provides a strong disincentive to existing licensees to grant concurrence since any unforeseen interference from the new user must be tolerated. Under normal circumstances, an entity will not grant concurrence unless it's very certain there will be no

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Wavier granted October 20, 1987 to County of San Bernardino.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> (5) The separation between co-channel systems may be less than the separations defined above if an applicant submits with its application letters of concurrence indicating that the applicant and each co-channel licensee within the specified separation agree to accept any interference resulting from the reduced separation between their systems. Each letter from a co-channel licensee must certify that the system of the concurring licensee is constructed and fully operational. The applicant must also submit with its application a certificate of service indicating that all concurring co-channel licensees have been served with an actual copy of the application.

interference, however prudence dictates not to give up all rights as required by this rule section.

3. As noted above, now and after re-banding there will be few if any clear channels in Mexican border area, even assuming the above recommendations are implemented. The proposed new band plan includes a block of spectrum between 811/856 to 816/861 MHz that interleaves US and Mexico spectrum with 60 channels allocated to Mexico. To provide a viable band plan that includes the San Diego County area, Region 5 requests the FCC attempt to negotiate those channels for US use in Region 5.

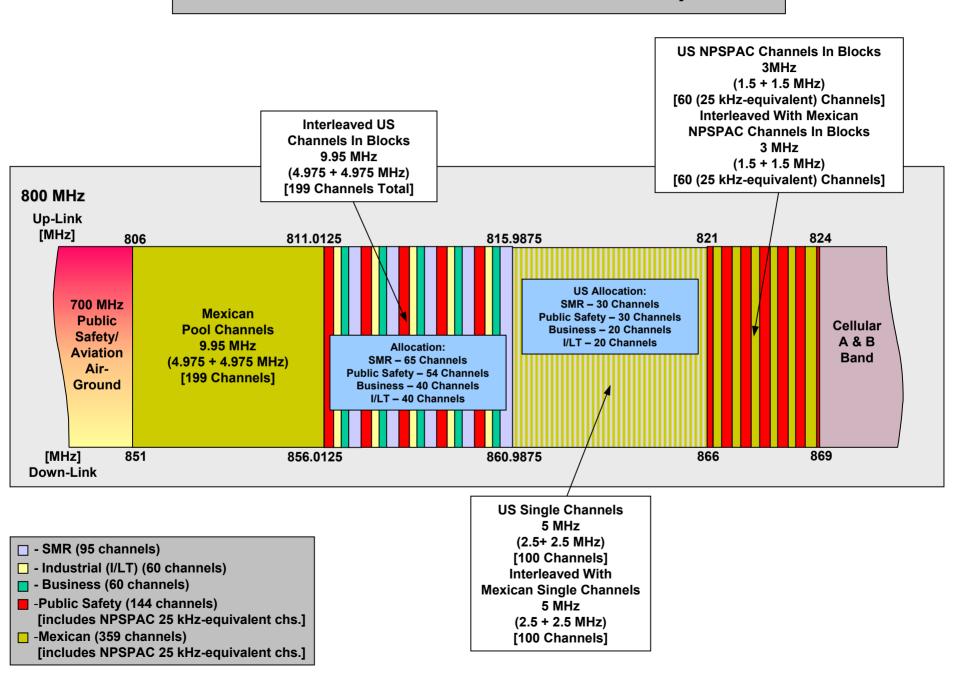
Respectfully Submitted

Garrett Mayer

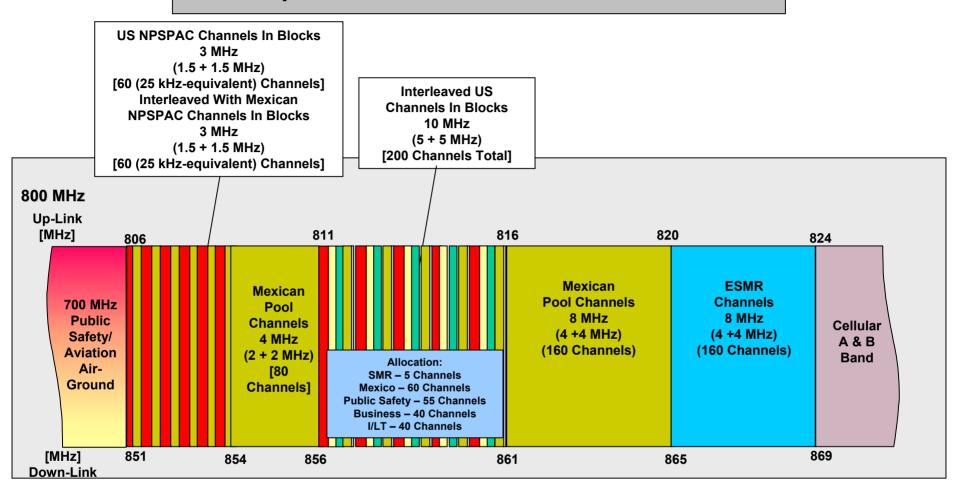
Chairman, Region 5

November 11, 2004

## **Mexican Border Allocation Today**



## **Proposed Mexican Border Allocation**



SMR (5 channels)
 Industrial (I/LT) (60 channels)
 Business (60 channels)
 Public Safety (145 channels)
 [includes NPSPAC 25 kHz-equivalent chs.]
 Mexican (360 channels)
 [includes NPSPAC 25 kHz-equivalent chs.]
 ESMR (160 channels)

